THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES, AND THE UNION OF THE STATES.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1843

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THE OLD LAWYER. BY LINCOLN HAWBLE, 190.

How much has been written of the legal profession, and yet how little is known of its history. By history I mean the caree and vicisitates which chaquar the career of a Lawyer, during his years of study and travail. By how means is he regarded as the profession of insofence and way, who wine enemy and reputation by mere labous of love—who for lipactivice acquires great rewards. You Lawyers make mousey casy," is a certain common to the enlightened, as well as the ignorant. It is deemed both showd and pleasant to held up the advocate as one who preve at his case upon his fellow creatures, like a bloated raven over a careas. It is his profit, easy the world, that men quarrel. The foods, and fercities that darken the ways of life, leading men to wreak their florcost passions upon each other, are what the jocose public esteem the Lawyers capital—his stock in trade. The dear, geflecting public never considers that its own follow and iniquities are the causes that make Lawyers not cassay, and that to them is confident to the constant of the causes that make How much has been written of the legal Lawyers necessary, and that to them is confi ded the important task of adjusting those strifes ded the important task of adjusting those stries which, but for their interposition would often if not always result in appeals to physical force. The turbulent over bearing fellow, that has made necessary the execution of civil and criminal processes to restrain his violence, after having received aid from the Lawyer, which has probably saved him from destruction, is ready with his vulgar tirade against the frateminy of his protector, and the incomplete gentleman, who has not freed himself from the stain of the same mean nounder, coverses untain of the same mean impulse, expresses un-

stain of the same mean impulse, expresses under smaller circumstances, smiller throughle in
more polished, but not less pointed or injest
scatend a. It is just so with the Brochus, who
are made the butte of the very creatures whom
they have relowed from the consequences of
their own improvidence, vice, or bestulity.
Yes! it as said that lawyers dispense from the
and in return get gold. Who pauses to conder that this man, who is now addressing a
jury, has spent the halryon days of his youth,
stoped over the laborious desk, pondering the
complicated language of an intricate science,
or laboring hour after four at a mechanical
ample, ment more cuervating and tiresome
than the work of the Lob-carrier! Who redects that this has been the avocation of years, than the work of the Lou-carrier works, decis that this has been the avocation of years, and that its continuante was marked by the gradual despotarance of the r. ady face bloom, which the student were when he first opened the pages of Blackstone! Who considers the tremulous approach to the day or examination trendlous approach to the day or examination-the alow progress after almission so the bar-the nervous agony of the aspirant for fame through his carly efforts—the convulvive strug-gles by which he at last game confidence in distharging his doty—the fearful anxioty that oppresses him in cases where he famees his efforts have been too feable, and that he has not well employed the materials he had in land— —the painful consequences of many distats, embittered as they sometimes are by insing embittered as they sometimes are by insinu-ances that he has undertaken more than he could perform—the despair occasioned by the too frequent rebuils from insolant Judges— the long, patient, carnest purnit of character and influenced These are considerations which lew ever dwell upon for a moinent; my do they think of the pecuniary autlays requisite to qualify the law student for admission, and to sustain him until the fortunate hour when his merit has gained him the means of support I refer here to those who have been compiled to struggle to success through poverty and its concomitant inconveniences—to there, at least, who have not had much wealth at their command. These hard-working students are, as a general rule, the flower of - the learned professions. Unfortunately, the "young gentlemen" who inherit wealth, are averse to the laborious processes-the severe drudgery, by which alone the lawyers fone can be acquired,

If the world only knew what toil the lawyer undergoes, how altered would be the tone in which he is mentioned. The many behold him in court with his bundles of papers, his elaborate brief, and his costly books. The duty he performs seems often a very emy one duty he performs seems often a very emy one ir is only to examine witnesses, and argue law
questions, and address the jury. But my dear
friends, the great labor has been in the preparation to do these things well. The suit, that
seems to pass along so smoothly, has been the
subject of continued study and anxiety, from
the moment of its origin. At every slap it
has been a witched by the lawyers on either
side, as those having a deep state inight behold the manurers of contending armics. hold the managuvres of contending armies.— Besides all the mechanical labor whose mere results) you behold, only reflect how often the respective advocates have devoted hours to sainful study in this very litigation. How constantly, too, have they been attended by the client, eager to be informed of every incodent on the streggle that involved his property, if not his life, puting painful inquires as to the effect of every new step, and almost inaloring the assurance of success, which no judicious lawyer will give. Oh! if one of those who think the lawyer a man of light burden, who think the lawyer a man of light burden, could only understand what he feels this a pury archieferating in a case that has excited his feelings, and at the awful moment when they return to give their verdict! If too, that man might know what worked in the lawyer's breast when the case involved the life of a fellow-creature, and the turnbling wretch asked the agitated comes the well-known and fearful question, "What do you think now?"

There is no man whem I behold with more admiration and love than the amiable, hard-worked old lawyer. Ever abhorred to the between.

He had many peculiarities. These were constituted that the affairs of life do not often supplied as only filled his soul with supplies of his fallow men, outweighing all the following of monitors. With a sincere desire to decharge his daty—for no man ever his sage, exercises a heartless tyramy over that obligation more strongly—the iromethan been compelled to travel; but may the choicest blessings of Heaven fall upon the head of that lawyer, be his fame of wide or narrow extent, who, shving year after pear, through a way he control him; and he would not heasted to implement the period and the substitution of a suit involving extent, who, shving year after pear, through a daring his whole life, an unready or, and hope when we too lay down the burner, and constituted that the affairs of life do not often the through fature ages the brightest pages constituted that the affairs of life do not often through fature ages the brightest pages of our country's history, and now strongly all the offspring of monitors through fature ages the brightest pages of our country's history, and now are not officient exercise a man's duty to himself and his family, if he has one, loudly calls. We officient exercise a man's duty to himself and his family, if he has one, loudly calls. We should not grieve too long over that death which all must suffer, especially when the victim is one whose measure of time has been nearly filled. We must lack to those around year, that your future days may be many and as full of happiness, as those past have been inclination to answer the last call first, made him, almost during his whole life, an unready or, and hope when we too lay down the burner, and equally discussed to the carnest against some fames.

He had many peculiaries for whose dates against toone through fature ages the brightest pages continued that the affairs of life on to constry's hand of our country's had now and the control first and through fature ages the brightest pages of our country's had now are accountry in the d

—and yet, while his moval nature retains the leature I have asentioned, I will wear him "in my heart of hearts."

I have "in my mind's eye" an od lawyer, whose monitoring form has carried to the very sequichre the warmest attachment I could bestow. I would hallow the spot where his colfit has been deposited, as I cherish imperial, ably the recollection of his betteroish imperial, ably the reach of penuniary embarrassment, and yet ac doubt its gives were frequently population. When he about have been charged first to his yielding, and easily deceived nature and accordly to the have wetch-eavy advanced been charged first to his yielding, and easily deceived nature and accordly to the have wetch-eavy and genins should have been charged first to his yielding, and easily deceived nature and accordly to the have wetch-eave who tased the as a means to defrand him for between the substance in the beauty chart, and yet ac doubt its given been charged first to his yielding, and easily deceived him for beauty and genins should have been char

which his imagination choice to revel, pushing for itself farther and farther, the hydron line uning when he came into the Hall among his that seemed to bound it, and working in its adarethren. His line broad foreigned, and bright vances such aver-varying changes as could vivacious eye wore the smilight of good nature much ficility in describing, for some who knew for those who had time to listen, was offer

of his fee.
His efforts often astonished those who beard most dry and uninteresting question of dollars and cents, weave some beautiful reflections only appreciated by a few of his hearers, and even then made whitmsical by their strange association. Yet it was always thus. Erratassociation. Yet it was always thus. Errat an ample store of legal knowledge, very sound a case of all the relations and dution of fife, keen perception of the point in which the very right could be found, and a capacity to much right could be found, and a capacity to sustain his views by logical and cogent reasoning. It was his fancy that dicturbed powers which, on-ly for its occentric control, would have wun their possessor a fame for beyond that which he is now destined to enjoy. The effect was that of a prism—it refracted various-colored ways over what thus became disfigured. I have seen him, with quick and impetuous step perhaps a stardy earlor, staggering under the weight of a deren law books, to some court in ch there would be no one to appreciate on burst of his orstory; and have known him, when there, to waste upon an inuttentive as dience, passages that would have been applied ded in the Senate chamber. I have heard him is a suit for a sailor's wages, with probably a worthless client and a bad name, describe in a manner not unworthy of Shakapere, the peril maner not unworthy of Shakspero, the peri-ous vocation of a marings, the inercornal char-acter it gave him, the dangers, joys, and mis-fortunes of his cause, and the reasons why courts of justice should make liberal allowan-ces for his irregularities. The occasions of similar efforts have been neither few nor far

There was a fitness in his decease, which, as it was the will of Fleavee, afforded me as his friend a sincern gratification. I do not regret that he was not consolled to linger day after day until his vigorous frame, diminished to a skeleton, yielding struggingly the spirit to which it was devoted. Here would have been pain, and anguish to many fond watchers, and multiplied cares and agonies which, though they would have been borne without a murmur, might have added to the tomb in which the good old lawyer reposee, another form, to which the Divine will may allow many years of pears, find existence.

Poor W———— was a warm-hearted, be near lent creature, and not less eccentre than kindly. Nature had endowed him with gamus, and given his intellect a casacity far from common. Fancy, wit, humor, all belonged to him in shundance, and a very liberal education had refit ed all these, and supplied them ample subjects for the exercise and illustration of itsur powers. He ad an eye for all that was tocautful and mojestic in the vast range of mature, and a soal attimed by all the harmonies, the contomplation of beauty and maj sty can awaken. There was no limit to the world in which his imagination chose to revel, pushing for itself farther and farther, the herison line. awaken pleasure or interest for the journey. and contentment. At such times his commu-All that his imagination thus beheld, he had meativeness was increased to a loquarity which on long faded to discover in his wild and im- really fastinating. He would speculate with pulsive efforts, the strong evidences of real dimingled humor and seriousness, on the chan-oquence. I have seen his eye dilate, his form oquence. I have seen his eye diste, his form grow more and more erest, and his face an aume an enchaning appearance of intelligent benevolence, while he poured out someone after sentence of poetical and fervid language, and would suggest, as he loved to do, that very little reformation in the right places, would make the whole world a very garden of Eden. I have heard him descant with great eloquence in the most charming poem, all expended upon some poor devil who was only waiting the termination of the appeal, to chear p for a lawver of action. "You see" he would say—"Now mature never designed him for a Lawver, he has not the canacity to comfor a Lawyer, he has not the capacity to comem; for he would, in the weary details of a prehend a noble science, and must ever grovel in the lowest regions of professional exist rom very necessity, winning only mean conquests by pitiful advantages. His study is He can see in a suit at law, only the possibility of defaults, denourrers, and consequent costs and for these to come within his reach he wat ches particularly as a king fisher, who sits doring an hour of a summer day, on a pole wat-ching the stream that may carry a lockloss minnow within its jurisdiction. Such a fellow has no idea that the office of the law is to susain right-and he looks to the result of a suit, without one impression as to its justice. I'll without one impression as to its patice. I'll tell you the mislortune in his case. Hear me—hear me—dear't laugh now, and say I'm giddy, and all that. Nature intended —— to keep an old clothes shop in Chatham arrest. Why look at that huge statham arrest, why look at that huge statham arrest, allow, strong enough to carry a horse as he would a neck cloth, and with mere germ of mind, don't you conscientiously believe that nature intended him to blast rocks, and bear heavy burdons. The troobles of this world

heavy burdone. The troubles of this world all arise from employing elephants as dan-cing masters, and sparrows to carry the hod." But poor W. died as I have said. The next morning when the judges took their places or the beach, the lawyers througed around it, and the suitors fined the avenues leading to the Hall; this occurrence was announced the pang it produced was universal. But certh had been buys, and the fall of no man, whatever his rank or station could long agitate the

whigs or democrate—advocates or opponents of a United States Bank, the Sub-treasury or Exchequer scheme—friends or enemies of the protective policy, called the American System -for or against the doctrines of State rights as held by that party-strict or liberal constructionists—we waive the e; may, all differ-ences, in the proud and grateful recollection that we are Americans, greeting an American cietz n, whose virtues, genus and patriotism have greatly contributed to three a bright hele around the American purpe, and whose

There are sir, amongst us, those who have long well known you in the private relations of son, bother, husband, father, master, neighbor,

of vietue. From early youth until the present time, with but few and short intervals, we have witnessed or read of your labors in the Congress of the United States.

of the United States.

With a real that never abated, an industry that knew notiring, a consistency without change; an open, manly boldness, sparning all concealment, at independence and singlement of purpose, rejecting aid from artifice or indirection; a genius pervading and comprehending all subjects; resources, and quate to every emperations and taxing bare. ergency; a force-spht constraing and laying bare the future, and an elequence almost as resist-less as lefty; we have found you ever foremost in the frent rank of those statement and patri-

Regardless of place and of power, we have found you ever ready, prompt, and eager to pro-mote what you conceived to be the best interests of your country, at the sacrifice of all sol-fish undition and personal elevation.

On more occasions than one, when the storms of sectional or party strife endangered up the river from other parts of the Union the union of these States and many feared and trenshed for our safety, your hand poured oil the entire amount of commodities conon the angry billows and they were still

As a diplomatist, the ability and succ with which you conducted your part of the segotiations bermmating in the treaty of Chent challenge in emment degree the approbation and gratitude of your countrymen—and most especially of the vast population of the valley of the Mississippi. For, to you sir, do we feel our selves particularly indulted for the stipulation respecting the navigation of the Man

able and important department in the Cabinet of the Ented States, the unsurpassed, and rarely equalled, ability with which your high du-ties were discharged has never been questioned od of our national existence have the fine nanufacturing and comm-reial interests of our ountry been more sound and prosperous

Nor have your labors been, confined to those of mere patriotism, or circumscribed by geo-graphical boundaries. Whilst your own counry, and your own countrymen have ever been first and degreat in your thoughts and affec-tions, your patriotism has enlarged itself into noive real benevulence, and embraced the whole amily of mun.

No matter in what country, or by what peothe the benner of civil and political liberty has mail; and the military arm of the Government, to which, in case of foreign war the globe the march of civilization has comed-whether by those who trace the origin of their race to the Cascasian monutains of the banks of the Ningara—Burope, Asia and Africa, Central and South America, have all, all, been cheered, animated and invigorated by your voice, until whereever the friends of rational and chastened liberty are found, in

public mind. We are a people of industry and see the exemplary citizen, the pure patriot, the sare, and it is no doubt fortunate, we are so constituted that the affairs of life do not often thropist, whose name and whose fame will

brighter trains of humanity, and, which he imgeneral trains and measuring, and, which he imgeneral trains and measurements and
the structure of manacind. Yes it the woost
vices—fire while we should not exzeme trains
and about to be foreign from the measurement of the structure of manacind. Yes it the woost
war all bound to be foreign from the measurement of the structure of the structure of manacind. Yes it the woost
war all bound to be foreign from the measurement of the structure of the s SIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

Before the introduction of steam navigation, (which dates upon the waters of the historiaps about 1817,) the titide of the upper Minestrippi and Missouli start, cely existed, and the whole appeard commerce of New Orleans was conveyed in about twenty barges, carrying anch about twenty barges, carrying anch about twenty barges, carrying anch about the steam as a conveyed in about twenty barges, carrying anch about the steam as a carrying and about the steam as a conveyed in a to the upper Ohio, about 150 keelboate were employed each of the hunder of about 50 rous, and making the trip to and fro, of Pittsburg and Louisville, about three times a year. The entire, tonage of the boats moving in the Ohio and lower Minestings in the trade, either us craws, builders, woodculters, or loaders of the vessis. In 1834, the steam assigning as a tronge of 30,000, while about 90,000 persoons were estimated to be employed in the trade, either us craws, builders, woodculters, or loaders of the vessis. In 1842, the navigation was as follows:

There were 450 steamers averaging each 200 tons, and making as agregate tonage of 50,000; while about 90,000 persoons were estimated to be employed to a measurement of public star public and faithful labor, has been the word and the practice in all the Congress above 87,000,000, and are mavigated by nearly 14,000 persons, at thirty, sive to each.—Besides these steamers, there are about 4,000 flatboats, which cost each \$105; are managed by 5 hands spiece, (or 20,000 persons, and make an annual expense of \$1,380,000. The estimated annual expense of the steam navigation, including 15 per cent for insurance, and 20 per cent for wear and tear, is \$13,618,900. If m 1834 they employ, and may be a steam of the wrent which hollowed, were including to the country out of the wrent which hollowed, were including to the country out of the wrent when the patriothe parameter of the west which had been made by the faith learness of these in when the patriothe parameter of the wren ance, and 20 per cent for wear and tear, is \$13,618,000. If in 1834 they employed an aggregate of \$0,000 persons, they must now occupy at least \$80,000.

The boats ever in motion when the state

of the waters in which they ply permits, probably average each some twenty trips in the year. Those running from New Orleans to the more distant points of the the river, make from eight to fifteen trips fame now constitute, and through ages to in the year; while those carrying the come will continue to constitute, a rich jewel great trade from Pittsburg, Circinnati, in the treasury of American character. and Louisville to St. Louis, perform some thirty anual trips. Others run between There are set, amongst us, those who have the private relations of son, hother, husband, father, muster, neighbor, friend.

The best evidences of the estima ion in which your private virtues are held, are the mont of tunnage, their collective annual warmth and arder of the affection and admits the day. warmth and ardor of the affection and admiration of all whose good furture it has been to stand in those relations to you.

During a career at the bar, extending through many years, we have beheld you, exceeded by none in variety and extent of processional sarring, yet surpassing all in the also quence and ability with which that learning has been directed in the cause of justice and that of the export trade to New Orleans. and that of supply of interchange between the different regions lying on the Missis-appi and its tributaries. The latter is well ascertained to be considerably greater, as naturally happens in the internal trade of all wide and commercial countrius, whose dealings with foreign lands never fail to fall far short of their exchan-ges with each other. The statistics colected at the two main points where the best means of information can be com-manded (St. Louis and Cincinnati,) estimated this interial traffic of the productions 000,000 annually 2 while those common ties shipped to New Orleans for exportation, are found to be fifty millions more The downward trade may thus be stated at \$120,000,000; the upward, or return trade of foreign goods, or of those brought vayed upon the waters of the Mississippi done not, upon the best estimates, fall of the foreign trade of the United States.

exports and imports in 1841. A committee of the Senate of the Unit ted States, from whose report the foregoing statements are extracted eslimate as necessary on the part of the National Government an Original outlay of a million of dollars to remove the fixed obstructions to the safe mavigation of the Mississippi and its principal imbutaries, even by your warmest opponents. And it is after which, the annul expense of a few your peculiar happiness to know that, no purisnagboats, will suffice to keep down the scoidental impediments to the navigation, and rander but occasional the losses which

are now so enormous, and so continual. The committee have but space to touch upon the importance of those wide comnunications to two other branches of the public survice. The Post Ooffice Depart. ment, to which it affords over great and busy regions, the most rapid, the chespest and the surest mode of conveyance of the mail; and the military arm of the Gov. it must be the great reliance for the collecting and transportation of froops and munitions of war .- N. Y . Tribune.

New Method of Growing Asparague. The editor of the Horticultural Magazine re-commends a trial of the following method o paragus will grow up into the interior of the bottle, and being stimulated by the unusual best and moisture if is then exposed to, will specify fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bestle must be broken, and the As-paragus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of temder, delicate shoots, all estable, and as compact as a caudiflower.

The specie imported in this country, the last loss in relation to the territory, and that is never than four million of loss in relation to the territory, and that is

THE PRESENT CONGRESS Correspondence of the New York Tribune

Washington, Feb. 19, 1842

which they in turned well illustrated.

The country, I repeat, will yet render to this Congress full justice.

Mr. Arnold's bill has not yet been acted on in the Senate, and it is difficult to foreace what will be its fate in that body, though my own impression is that it will pass. You may readily suppose that here, out of Congress, the bill is exceedingly unpopular, affecting as it does the salaries of se many people; but elsewhere, and among members, it seems daily to acquire strength. It is not unlikely that it will be considerably amended before it passes the Senate.

the Senste. The friends of Mr. Webster and others here, whose salaries are desply affected by this measure, are making great efforts to de-

To more was fixed in the Senate for the consideration of the Bankrupt bill, though it is not unlikely that Mr. McDuille's new batch of abstractions, or sumathing else, will occupy

MANHATTAN.

Sowing Grass SEED .- Thick and even -not thin and irregular-is the true inin agricultural operations, is in sowing grass seed too thin and uneven; great is the lost in either case, while nothing is usier than to remedy both. In the spring of 1939, clover scod was very scarce and dear : some sowed none, and others scattered it as thin as possible over the ground, and the effects of this proceeding have been visited with great severity on the delinquents. There has been a deficiency of hay and pasture, a thim bare sed to plough down; the manure heap has shruth in its demension for want of provender, and the subsequent crops have been proportionably starved and diminished. This season clover seed ots to whose goardinaship has been committed of the country itself, at not less than \$70, is very abundant, cheep, and of good qualty, and it might be well-for the provident to lay in a store against a season of scarcity and high prices, and this may readily be accomplished by putting it in a tight dry cask, through the burg-hole, and bunging it up and keeping it in a dry place, where it is believed it will remain good for several years to come. Clover should be one of the grasses sown, but other seeds should always accompany it, us there in a larger crop where several short of 220,000,000 anually: which is kinds of grasses are grown togetherbut 30,000,000 less than the entire value sometimes the season being favorable to one and not to another. Many farmers begin to think it more profitable to ruise orchard grass than timothy, where the selling of hay is not intended, as it nishes more pasture, both early and late, and is equally as good, if not better, for home use, as Timothy bears a higher price in market than any other kinds of huy, and the reason probably is that horsee cat less of it in a given space of time, as it is a good deal of work to chew it; hence tavera-keepers uniformly prefer it. being for them more economic Farmer's Cahinet.

THE OREGON TERRITORY

On looking over our files of English ournals, we find that much feeling is manifested in the columns of several of them, in regard to the Oregon Territory The settlement of the Nroth Enstern Boundary appears to have produced renewed attention to the territory upon the Pacific. In England, it is evident they begin to feel a strong desire to awaken public attention to the unsettled question in relation to the Oregon Terriary; and the effect should be to excite. corresponding attention in our country. It is plain enough, that the public mind in of rational and chastened liberty are found, in every country and in every tongue, your name has become a familiar sound, and your labors of love a cherished running cond.

In contemplation of your private virtues and public services, we had and we welcome you as the exemplary citizen, the pure patriot, the success of the exemplary citizen, the pure patriot, the timedial of the sticks, so that it cannot be fined as the exemplary citizen, the pure patriot, the fined of a state of gociations, goes to show that procrustimas non in the adjudgement of untional rights. uniformly loads to greater difficulties, and

the encountering of enounce expenses.

If we can judge by the tone of all the papers, we think the people of this couns try wish a speedy adjustment of the Osegod Territory dispute ; and it is equally obvious that they entertain but one opinthat miclearly belongs to us .- Sat. Cour.